

HAMSHER & MOSSER,
Publishers.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Saturday Evening, September 16.

National Republican Ticket.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
SHELBY M. CULLOM,
of Sangamon.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ANDREW SHUMAN,
of Cook.

For Secretary of State,
GEORGE H. HARTLOW,
of Tazewell.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
of Washington.

For Treasurer,
EDWARD RUTZ,
of St. Clair.

For Attorney General,
JAMES K. EISALL,
of Lee.

For Congress,
JOSEPH G. CANNON,
of Vermilion county.

For Member of the Board of Equalization,
WILLIAM P. HOFFETT,
of Macon county.

Legislative Ticket.
For Representatives,
THOMAS J. ABEL, of Macon county.
WM. L. CHAMBERS, of DeWitt county.

Republican County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
E. MCLELLAN,
For Sheriff,
MARTIN FORSTMYER.

For State's Attorney,
JONAH BROWN,
For Coroner,
DR. CASS CHENOWETH.

The New York Sun says it has been the misfortune of Gov. Tilden to be represented to altogether too large an extent by nincompoops. The Sun represents Tilden, and the conclusion is obvious.

SOME one recalls the fact that in the days when "Maine went h-l" but for Governor Kent, and Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," her majority for Kent was 433, and for Harrison and Tyler, 414. How the old log-cabin singers would raise their voices over 16,000.

TILDEN may well be called the convict's candidate. Harper's Weekly publishes a list of convicts pardoned by the governor in 1876 and the first six months of 1875, giving the name and offense in each case. From this list it appears that in the year and a half one hundred and eighty six convicted criminals turned loose by the great reform governor, to prey upon community. In addition to this, there have been restored to citizenship seventy, since the first of January and much the larger portion of this number since his nomination for the presidency. There is one peculiar feature in this business of restoring criminals to citizenship, and that is the fact, that in each case the record is marked, "Not to be published." This indicates that Governor Tilden proposes to depopulate the jails and penitentiaries in order to secure the votes of the inmates. If there ever was an outrageous abuse of the pardoning power this list proves that Governor Tilden has been guilty of that abuse. There is yet time for the Governor to add two or three hundred more to the Tilden vote of the state before the day of election, and no doubt he will improve the opportunity, unless the timely exposure made by Harper's Weekly should deter him from doing so. The fact that Governor Tilden did not want the list published, carries with it the proof that some other reason than the public welfare, prevailed in making them.

The Chicago Evening Journal's old reliable New York correspondent says:

Everything goes swimmingly for the republican cause in the Empire state, and were the election to come off to-morrow, we should carry it by fully 70,000 majority. This is not buncombe talk. When six weeks or more ago, the democrats appeared to have the inside track, I frankly stated it in this correspondence, adding that unless matters changed and the republicans aroused from their apathy, we were beaten. Should the tide again change, which does not seem probable, I shall with equal candor admit the fact in my letters. This wonderful change for the better is, as you are aware, due to the Tilden income revelations, to the sober, sound thought, and to the democratic state convention here.

Rad Cloud Agency.—To-day, a committee consisting of Bishop Whipple and Dr. Daniels, were appointed by the Indian commission to go to Spotted Tail agency, to-morrow, and submit propositions to the Indians of that agency. It is reported here that Spotted Tail himself favors the proposition to go to the Indian territory.

A PICTURE FOR AMERICANS.

Inter-Ocean.
Attorney General Stone has communicated to Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, his reasons for refusing to indict the Hamburg assassins. These reasons are very simple, and will be very conclusive with all those people at the North who understand the situation. He says:

1. That there is an exciting political contest going on in the state of South Carolina.
2. That the witnesses for the state are chiefly persons residing in Aiken county.
3. That these colored persons have become greatly alarmed and intimidated during these past few weeks by the presence of armed bodies of white men who attend meetings in their neighborhood.

1. That, therefore, the attendance at court of the witnesses for the state could not be depended upon.
2. That they would not tell the truth, even if they appeared in court to testify.

6. That the cases have come to have, to some extent, a political bearing, and the real issue as to who are the guilty parties has been overlooked. In support of the correctness of the report of the Attorney General, we find from a South Carolina paper the following to have been the condition of the court house town of Aiken county on the day on which it was expected that bills would be given to the grand jury. We quote:

The usually still streets were thronged by men from four counties. Fully 2,500 democrats had assembled, ostensibly to hold a political meeting, which meeting had been of course, purposely fixed simultaneously with the meeting of the court. More than one thousand armed horsemen had filled the usually quiet roads, by which also came witnesses, jurors, and law officers. The rifle clubs, the saber clubs, and the artillery clubs, were there. The cannon also were there. That court and those juries and witnesses would have been strange men indeed if they could see it unmoved. It was wise not to put them to a test.

Attending court with a regiment of cavalry and a company of artillery would be regarded as rather a strange proceeding in Illinois. Ought it to be any less strange in South Carolina? If such a thing could be supposed as inspiring Illinois, the deduction that it meant intimidation of the court, the jurors, and the witnesses would be inevitable. What other deduction can be drawn from the facts as presented in the case of the Hamburg assassins. Twenty five hundred democrats, one thousand of them mounted and armed, were there to say to court and jury: "Do not indict those assassins, they are not in fact assassins, killing negroes in South Carolina is not murder, say it is at your peril!" The attorney general took the hint and postponed bloodshed by postponing the indictments and trial to a more convenient season. And this spectacle is presented to the American people as being actually enacted in a state of the Union! It is monstrous, and more monstrous still, the democratic party indirectly defends it as a proper proceeding; for it declares that there is no occasion for the order of the president directing the concentration in the Southern states of the forces of the United States to protect citizens in the free exercise of the right of suffrage. When courts, juries and witnesses are confronted with armed bodies of men in South Carolina, and prevented from exercising their legal functions, is it to be presumed that a fair election can be held in that state? When the attorney general of the state finds that he cannot bring in indictments against assassins for fear of riot and bloodshed, is any one so dull as not to comprehend that a fair election in that state is an impossibility? When republican papers of South Carolina, as a precaution against a reign of terror and bloodshed, counsel the postponement of prosecutions against assassins, it may be assumed that there is neither freedom of speech nor of political action at the South. And if this be the fact, is it not time, in Heaven's name, for some power to interfere and secure both, and secure them, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet.

A DEMOCRATIC RALLY IN 1861.

(From the Birmingham Post-Herald.)
A correspondent sends us an original handbill which was posted up in Bushnell, McDonough county, Ill., in November, 1864 calling the faithful to come out to a Democratic "grand rally" against the war waged by the "remorseless tyrant," Abraham Lincoln. He thinks, with good reason, that it is a relic of no little interest at the present time, when the same party is making a fresh effort to obtain possession of the government. We reproduce this handbill below:

DEMOCRATS
COME MORE TO THE BUREAU
GRAND RALLY
BUSHNELL,
Friday, November 4th, 1864
Hon. L. W. ROSS,
Maj. S. C. CUMMINGS,
T. E. MORGAN,
JOS. C. THOMPSON,
will address the people on the above occasion, and declare to them the whole truth about the matter.
White men of McDonough! who prize the Constitution of our fathers; who love the Union formed by their wisdom and compromise; brave men; who hate the rebellion of Abraham Lincoln and are determined to destroy it; noble women, who do not wish their husbands and sons dragged to the Valley of Death by a remorseless tyrant, rally out to this meeting in your strength and numbers.
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

Gon. Harrison, at Greensburg, Ind.
For one I accept the banner of the bloody shirt. I am willing to take as our ensign the tattered, worn-out old gray shirt, worn by some gallant Union hero, stained with his blood as he gave up his life for his country; and should prefer to shoulder, elbow to elbow, stepping to the music of the old drum taps, we will move forward, eyes front and our faces to the foe, to victory again under the hallowed banner of "the bloody shirt." Let those who desire march under the black flag of treason or the white flag of cowardice, for me, I accept with pride, the "bloody shirt." Not by this do I mean that we desire to perpetuate the bitterness of the war, but so long as the Democratic party prefers to honor those whose only claim is their record of hostility to the Union, and so long as they continue to taunt us for fidelity to the country, just so long we will march under the "bloody shirt." When they purge their party of the leprosy of secession, and present candidates whose records are fair during the times when the country needed men to maintain its honor, then we will bury the "bloody shirt" in the grave with the honored corpse who wore it, and not before.

For several years past a strong lobby of Southern claim agents have been trying to obtain from the treasury department a schedule of the entire amount of cotton captured and appropriated or disposed of by the government authorities during the war. One noted lobby agent has publicly said that he would give \$100,000 for such a list. The government officers have refused such requests, because experience has shown that with such information it is an easy matter for rascally agents to manufacture evidence which would enable them to successfully prosecute their bogus claims. The Confederate House of Representatives, however, came to the relief of these lobby agents, and through one of its investigating committees has forced from the treasury, by congressional subpoena and inquiry, the very thing lobbyists have been trying for years to secure. There is probably something more than Democratic stupidity at the bottom of this, as it furnishes the basis for the prosecution of an immense number of Southern claims.

A NOTE from Dubois county gives a neat illustration of the straits to which the Democracy are reduced to secure a crowd for their meetings. At one recently held at Jasper, to be addressed by Robinson, of Illinois, the masses failed to respond in sufficient numbers to make a respectable audience, and so the county commissioners issued an order to the county superintendent to adjourn the teachers' institute, which was then being held, in favor of the political harangue. To the credit of the superintendent be it said he refused to obey the disgraceful order, and Mr. Robinson was compelled to proceed with his harangue minus the teachers. If the machinery of the common schools is to be used to benefit the sinking cause of the Democracy, the voters of the state will see that it is placed in hands which will not subject it to even the hazard of such a prostitution.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Edward McPherson, formerly clerk of the house, and the chairman of the Cincinnati convention, was interviewed about a week ago for the New York Tribune, and said:

My judgment is that the elections in Vermont and Maine will so fix the drift of public sentiment that we shall carry both Ohio and Indiana in October. In that event the election of Governor Hayes would be certain. In looking at the probable result, I do not examine the details of neighborhood politics, but measure the general influence operating on the public mind. Many things combine to make me look upon a republican victory as practically assured already. The chief indication is the apprehension created throughout all the old loyal states by the evident purpose of the democrats to make the southern states a unit in the canvass. They do not like the idea of yielding the government up to their control.

From now until the second Tuesday in October, the campaign in Indiana and Ohio promises to be about the hottest ever known. A special to the Inter Ocean says:

Within ten days both states will be filled with able speakers—men like Ingersoll, Blaine, Hale, Frey, Kasson and General Banks. In alluding to the democratic "roarback" that Schurz has been withdrawn from the canvass, and that he was dissatisfied with the speeches, Mr. Chandler said it was all "bosh," that the relations between himself and Mr. Schurz were most cordial, and nothing had occurred to interrupt them.

GEN. MOORE at MACON.—The Republicans of Macon and vicinity held a rousing meeting last evening, which was very largely attended. General Moore delivered a masterly address, two hours in length, which was listened to with the closest attention. The indications are that Macon will roll up a majority which will astonish and dismay Farmer Jack and his little gang.

Bozote, Sept. 16.—The sale of the old south church, for four hundred thousand dollars, was perfected to-day. The building is to be used as a historical museum.

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—The legislature will stand, house 131 republicans, 31 democrats; senate 29 republicans, 2 democrats.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE INDIAN WAR.

How Terry Comes Out.

A Preacher Arrested for Dancing.

Political Notes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Times' special correspondent with Terry telegraphs under date of Fort Buford, mouth of the Yellowstone, September 8th, via Bismarck, 14th instant, as follows: The final breaking up of Terry's command occurred yesterday morning, and all the troops are en route home with the exception of two regiments of infantry which will winter at the mouth of the Tongue river. The Montana troops numbering 250 infantry and 120 horses, and including the seventh infantry and second cavalry, under Gen. Gibbons, left for Fort Ellis, with a wagon train and supplies for eighty days. They will follow the old Stanley trail. The route is teeming with hostiles and is 420 miles long. They may encounter a large war party in the Big Horn country. They have been in the field since March, and are poorly clad for the cold weather, and the fierce storms which sweep over the prairies at this season. The twenty-second infantry have been left at the mouth of Glendive Creek, and commenced the construction of a stockade. They will remain till November 1st, or later.

The seventh cavalry have left for Fort Buford, and will move along the north bank of the Yellowstone. Arriving here, they will go to Fort Lincoln to winter. The sixteenth infantry will remain here. General Terry and staff arrived here this morning, and will remain a few days, and then go to St. Paul, via Bismarck. By the 15th all troops will have been withdrawn from the northern country except the fifth and twenty-second cavalry, containing 400 men.

A dispatch just received from Gen. Sheridan, countermands the order to winter a regiment of cavalry on the Yellowstone, which render winter campaigning impossible and indefinitely postpones the subjugation of the Sioux. Terry leaves the field, having accomplished no purpose of the expedition and with one quarter of his troops killed by bullets or exposure.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Forty-five girls and young men, together with the Rev. Adalbert Millesky, pastor of the Polish Catholic Church, were arrested and taken to the station last night, for holding a dance in the hall of the church. The place has become so notorious as a nuisance to the neighborhood that an abatement had been ordered. This morning all the prisoners except the pastor were released.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—September 21st is fixed upon as the day on which Hell-Gate is to be blown to pieces.

SIoux City, Sept. 15.—A party of foreign capitalists, with the officers of the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills railroad, passed over the first 30 miles of completed track, to Ponca, Neb., to-day. The road is three and a half foot gauge, and was perfected and equipped to its present terminus since March last, and is the first link of the projected route via the Black Hills and National Park to Portland, Oregon. Arrangements have been made to complete 160 miles this year, and reach the Black Hills in 1877.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—At the Centennial grounds, yesterday, at 1 p. m., there were over seventy-three thousand paying visitors registered, and according to all previous experience, at least fifteen thousand should have entered after that hour; but the registry shows only one-third of that number. It was, however, the best paying day of the exhibition has had, the cash receipts being over four thousand dollars for the main ground and the stock yard show. The attendance has very largely increased with this month, and it is anticipated that next week will show even a larger return than this week.

New York's day is appointed for the 21st prox., and every effort has been and is being made to make this one of the most memorable days of the exhibition, and a creditable one for the great Empire state. Railroads have reduced the rates of passage to a very low figure, to accommodate all who wish to take part. Gov. Tilden and staff, and numbers of distinguished citizens will be present, and during the afternoon will hold a reception at their state building.

The sensational reports concerning bad water here and unusual amount of sickness prevailing, are wholly unfounded, as the season, thus far, has been more than usually healthy.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 15.—Yellow fever estimate, twenty-seven.
Over one-half the colored population are depending on the charity of the whites, and destitution is prevailing.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 15.—Charleston, contributions for Savannah exceed three thousand dollars, besides one thousand dollars contributed by the city government.
ATLANTA, Sept. 15.—Atlanta contributes two thousand dollars for Savannah sufferers.

Bear and Fur-bear.—New Fur and Millinery Store—opens Friday. Sign of the Black bear.
Sept. 15 dwt

SEBASTIA, Ala., Sept. 15.—Jos. T. Rapier, formerly colored congressman, was nominated, to-day, by the republican congressional convention of the fourth district. Some delegations bolted, and nominated Jere Harrison, colored, present member of congress.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 15.—All the democratic congressmen from Georgia have been renominated.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 15.—The demerits of the third congressional district, to-day nominated H. B. Stuart. A portion of the convention withdrew, and nominated Jordan H. Cravens.

The greenbackers met in mass convention, and nominated an electoral ticket for the state.

FREESPORT, Ill., Sept. 15.—H. C. Burchard was renominated by acclamation, this afternoon, for congress, by the republicans of this congressional district.

TOLEDO, Sept. 15.—The greenback convention of the sixth congressional district, here, to-day, nominated E. B. Hall.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 15.—The republican state convention has renominated the present governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller, general treasurer, and secretary of state, and H. B. Elliott, colored, has been nominated for attorney general.

New Advertisements.

21,880
(Or if placed in a line, over)

16 MILES OF

OAK
STOVES

Sold During the Year 1873.

EVERY STOVE IS

Unhesitatingly Recommended

WHEREVER USED OR SOLD!

As Absolutely Without a Fault,

ONE NEW SIZE

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 47, 48 and 49

Are a Marvellous Combination of

Convenience,

Neatness

and Economy,

And all the essential points that go to make up the most

PERFECT COOKING STOVE!

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

Excelsior Manufacturing Co.

Nos. 612, 614, 616 and 618 N. Main St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD BY

CLOSE & GRISWOLD,

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

April 21, 1876—43m

OPERA HOUSE.

1 Night Only—Thursday, Sept. 21.

THE

BERGER FAMILY

Concert Troupe;

—AND—

SOL SMITH RUSSELL,

The Greatest Comic Artist in the Universe,

with user of the Company of Distinguished Musical Artists.

MISS ANNA BERGER, the most accomplished Cornet Soloist in America,

MISS BETTA MORGAN, the only lady

Scotchman Soloist in the world.

MR. SOL SMITH RUSSELL, the renowned

comic comedian.

And the Entire Company will appear, 1

at All the Musical Novelties of the day

will be presented.

Prices of Admission—75 and 50 cents.

Seats can now be secured at Abbott's

Jewelry store. CHAS. H. DRAKE,

Sept. 16—43m

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.

MACON COUNTY, ss.

Macon County Circuit Court.

In the matter of Altonia Alexander vs. Samuel G. Malone et al.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that in pursuance of a decretal order

entered in the above entitled case, in said

county, to-wit: JOHN A. BROWN,

John A. Brown, Master in Chancery for said

county.

On Saturday, the 7th day of October,

A. D. 1876,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. of said

day, shall sell at public auction, to the

highest bidder, for cash, at the west

door of the Court House in Decatur, in said

county, the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot No. 36, one of the third principal

meridian, except one acre, more or less,

conveyed to B. A. Burrows, containing 10-

ly-six and 3/4 acres, more or less,

situate in the county of Macon and State of

Illinois, to-wit: Lots Nos. one and two, in

the northeast quarter of section thirty-two

(22), in township No. sixteen (16) north,

range No. three (3) east of the third principal

meridian, except one acre, more or less,

conveyed to B. A. Burrows, containing 10-

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